ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS,

Larges, Gentermen and Culdren
An extensive and superior variety of the above goods, at the lowest
prices for which the same qualities can be purchased in this country.

Union Adam's
Hosiery and Under-Garment Manufactory,
No. 581 Brandway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Sible's Garden.

POPULAR TRADE.—The subscribers are selling their
Review The Barres, Lawy, Tunes, Print Ginchem, Shawle.

POPULAR TRADE, - The subscribed of the Shawla Ribbons and Lace Cortains at a great discount from their real value, in order to make room for their New Fall. Goods, which they will open after the first of August. LEADSATER & LEE.

No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leanaidet. MOURNING GOODS! MOURNING GOODS!!-LEAD

REATHE & LEE, No. 347 Broadway, have now in store a large uscort-ment of Bon busines, Alpacas, Canton Gloths, Baregas, Grenndines, Tissues, Lawns, Silks, Canton Grapes, Prints, Ginthams, &c., which they are selling much lower than the cost of importation.

SHRTS! SHRTS!!—Now is your time gentlemen to get your enumer goods cheap. Lines three ply Collars one shilling; becutiful summer Cravals from \$1 to aix cents; Under Garmente, perfect fitting Shirts, and a vast variety of Gentlementa Furnishing Goods, very cheap. The celebrated Machanic's Shirts Stork is "the place." Remember No. 306 Grand st. NEW MUSIC. - "AMORETTEN WALTZ," by August

Gockel, Price 25 Cents. The musical character of the Composer re-ceives enhanced popularity at the issue of each new Composition, the present is a gem in the key of D. flat. Music sent by mail post age free. General and select Catalogues forwarded to any address tree of character. SEWING MACHINES .- We have fully settled all suits

SEWING MACHINES.—We have thinly sottled his suits against as for infingement, and have the license of E. Howe, Jr., to menufacture under his petent. Heresfer there can be no question about the right to use our Machines. We have commoned prosecuting infringers of our patents, of which we have ten on Sewing Mechines. All other unachines in market pelpably infringe one or more of our patents. If any buy these inferior machines, they will be compelled to pay our for license to use them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., NO. 323 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES—TO THE PUBLIC.—All suits between me and I. M. SINGER & Co. are settled, and they are themsel to make and sell SEWING MACHINES under my patent. July 22, 1654.

LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CURIOUS—Please take notice that Fountain's latin Storm, No. 638 Broadway, is the only place in this city for country) where a runt, asserted variety of articles can be found from India, China, Japan, &c., which are good quality, useful and novel, suitable for ladies, gentlemen, and the most occupant. All persons whating good, rabstantial Danes or Pawcy Goods, at the most approved prices, will call at their earliest convenience, as many single choice articles are now opening autishin for Europe, &c.

N. B.—India Goods of every style imported to order.

FANS! FANS!! FANS!!!—A splendid assortment of Pans, varying in prices from 3 cents to \$69, are now offered for sale at greatly reduced prices, whitesale and retail. JANES FAICE & Co., No. 241 Broadway, opposite Park

GREAT BARGAINS in READY MADE CLOTHING, slightly soiled, from the late fire in Brandway - Fine Black French Cests cost 200 for \$10.5 Black and Figured Costomere Panto cost \$7 for \$2. Vests cost \$6 for \$2. Group Charles on \$6.00 pt.

\$15 only for a COUNTRY RESIDENCE or VILLAGE Sin only nor a Countrie Residence of vinces on the line of the Long Island Railroad. 199 Farms and 500 Building Lots, 100 feet square—equal to 4 City Lots, will be divided among 600 subscribers, on the evening of the 31st July, 1834. Each subscribe for only \$15. payable is installments, will receive a warrantee deed for a Farm of trum 2 to 20 acres, or 4 Building Lots, 25 by 100 feet each. Only a few share left. Apply to CHARLE 5 WOOD, No. 268 Broadway, where maps and pamphiets can be lad gratie. PIANOS.-T. GILBERT & Co.'s PREMIUM PIANOS

with of without the foolian. No article of American manufacture has received such universal commendation from the press through out the civilized world as these colemnated Florons. Granest's Bouncard Piakos. Horacz Waters' Piakos, for power, purity and richness of tone, and elasticity of touch, they challenge comparison with those of any other make. Hallett's Comparison with those of any other make. Hallett's Comparison with the colemnation of the old firm of Hallett's Co., Jacon Chickness's Piakos. All of the chow celebrated Pianos can be found only at the great Music Establishment of Horacz Waters, No. 333 Broadway. Sold at prices which dety competition.

The best and purest alcoholic stimulant to be used in case of cholers is Worre's Schiedam Aromatic Scharps, put up in pint and quart bottles. For sale by all the delugists in the city. This article should be in the hands of every family leaving the

DESHLER'S WONDERFUL FEVER AND AGUE PILLS to cold by Times J. Haves, No. 151 Atlantic st. Brooklyn.

MOLDAVIA CREAM.—This superb compound for

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALES .- Long known, severely tested, siways right—the acknowledged standard.

FAREBARKS & Co., No. 89 Water #1.

ANOTHER FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS .- At the fire or might of the 1st inst at No. 70 Camp st., every article in our ce wese entirely destroyed except our from chest (one of Riccia's coloridate and the control of the coloridate and the coloridate and the coloridate and the coloridate and our blocks preserved, not a particle of ting effaced, and our valuable papers in a perfect state of preserver. Example 15 Coloridate of the Coloridate of t

New Orleans, 11th July, 1854.

New Orleans, 11th July, 1854.

A large assortment of Ricui's Salamandens always on hand at the Dajot, Nos. 144 and 146 Wateres, Strangs & Manyis (uncreases to Rich & Co.) the only makers of Salamander Sayes, combining Ricui's and Wildens's Patrants, and sole proprietors of Jones's World's First Lock, that resisted all attempts to upon it by the most accomplished pick-locks in the world, at the Great Exhibition in London, in 1861.

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION in the treatment of A COMPLETE REVOLUTION In the treatment of Centric and Fivers, resulting from the simirable preparation known as Desiries's Anti-Periodic, or Fivers and Actic Pills. It is a remedy tested on territories and thoroughly effectual. It produces no names, ductions or rearing in the head. It easkes no quacking pre-tendess to care numerous and opposite disorders, but in confirmation of its chinic, simply refer to the remarkable curso which is is larly flecting. Previous prescribe by the CERGO buy it for the half plecting. Previous prescribe by the CERGO buy it for the rightnian same, their receipt; the Poor pronounce it the despect, second the only certain, "mendy, and Applications are acknowledge, forting, the interested and other remarks."

Saily Spectrog. Physicians proceeds it the CLERGY buy it for distribution embra, their receipts the Ponce pronounce at the designet, became the only certen, "needy, and Approximates a chanwindge that where it once gains a footing, if superseds all other respective. It said the following, which is one among thousands of curies that have been effected since May the first, but past, and particulars of which are fally being towarded to the propriets.

C. D. DESHLER—Dear See On the 25th July, 1853, i was vincetly attacked with rever and Agan, and since that time I tried it will be a supersed to the state of the city of New York, beader asing various Agar without good effect. I had the struckes of two physicians to this Siste and one in city of New York, beades asing various Agar enemicies—but all meficiantly. On the 9th of June I received your Pilis, and after the city of New York, beades asing various Agar enemicies—but all meficiantly. On the 9th of June I received your Pilis, and after the property of the part of

faithfully using them for three works, I am Completerly where the problems in the problem had been at any time since July 2, 1835, as may be discarded by the fact that in them first three works of using the Pills, I mined six pounds in feeth. My aruse have not returned einer the first done, and I am egain able to preach as I was want. While using your Pills I preached two or three times of a Salbath, and felt less sense of weariness than I used to feel when preaching only once aday. I consider your medicine to be proceles, and the most effectual remedy extant.

You are at liberty to use this testimony, as you please, as I am in hopes that others may be benefited as I have been. I must be found that may be been first as I have been.

I remain, Sir, yours most respectfully. Growth I Janks, and by Clickman & Co. No. 117 North Third at Philadelphia, whole and the Chickman & Co. No. 117 North Third at Philadelphia, whole called Agests. At restall by Ring, oce. Broadway and Juln at Crumble, car. Broadway and Juln at Crumble, car. Broadway and Janks.; Guisn, car. Sowery and Rampperger, No. 62 Oliverest, Hunchings, No. 132 West Brudwey, Herviste, No. 176 Grand at, Williamsburgh, Mrs. Hays, No. 175 Futtonest, Brooklyn, Issues W. Smith, cot. Courted and Montrague place, Brooklyn, Issues W. Smith, cot. Courted and Montrague place, Brooklyn, Issues W. Smith, cot. Courted and Montrague place, Brooklyn, Issues W. Smith, cot. Courted and Montrague place, Brooklyn, Thomas J. Hayes, No. 1905.

DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS .- When the proprie DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.—When the propries of this it was able be med by purchased it of the inventor, there was no medicine which deserved the name, for the our of Liver and Billous complaints, nothwithstanding the great prevalence of these diseases in the United Stata. In the South and West particularly, where the patient is frequently unable to obtain the services of a regular physical, some remedy was required at once safe and effectual, and the operation of which could in no wise prove projudicial to the constitution. This needlends is expeptive by Dr. McLase's Liver Pills, as has been proved in every instance in which it has had a trial. Always beneficial, not a solitary instance has ever occurred in which effect have been injurious. The invention of an educated and distincutshed physician, if has nothing in common with the quack nontrans increased upon the public by shallow pretuders to the medical art. Experience has now proved, beyond a donby that Dr. McLase's Extension in the best remedy ever proposed for the Liver Complaint.

Purchasers will be exactly to safe for Dr. McLase's Extension be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLase's Extension be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLase's Liver Pills, and also his calcibrated Vermittings, can now be had at all respectable drug stores in the United States and Gosada.

Dr. Hoogeland's Cellerrated Granda.

Dr. Hoogeland's Cellerrated Granda.

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTER

DR. HOOPLAND'S CALLEGE, No. 129 Arch at., Philadelp. Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, No. 129 Arch at., Philadelp. Ill effectively core Liver Completins, Dyspeyeds, Jaundies, Char Nervous Deblity, Dissasse of the Kidneys, and all deasons are many a disordered. Liver or Stomach; such as Constitutions, Inv. and disordered. Liver or Stomach; such as Constitutions, Inv.

Och Piesere Depression of Spirite Fer ale in New York by A. B. & D. Sanos, No. 106 Fultunet: CH. Riso, No. 116 Broodway, Havilano, Harral & Risley, No. 39 Warrenest, Boyd & Path, No. 149 Chambers C. V. Chickenser, C. No. 18 Backley-st. Octory, McKisson & Romans, No. 127 Maider-lane; Mrs. Havis, Brooklyn; and by druggists and dealers of predicine everywhere. CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.—This superb prepara-

tion is by universal consent acknowledged to be the asfast and most retiable Dye in use; it never fails in its coloring processes, im-parting mean-white pour-ishment and silkness to the hair. Sold wholesale and retail and applied at CHRISTADORO'S, 6 Astor House. THE DELAYAN STATE TEMPERANCE USION, composed

mainly of colored people, holds its Twelfth Anniversary at Bergen Village, a mile from Jersey City, N. J., on the 1st day of August, 1854, (being the anniversary of British Emancipation,) commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning A general invitation is given to the friends of Temperance to all others who may desire to advance this great moral enterprise. An especial invitation is given to the colored citizens of New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. By order of the President.

MICHIGAN.-The Democratic Central Committee have issued a call for a State Convention to be held at Detroit.

LAKE SUPERIOR.—We learn from The Journal 3of the 15th, that a large amount of copper is almost daily coming forward from the mines, and that a large number of exploring parties are constantly on the move making new discoveries.

The Canal is now progressing with unusual earnestness

TRAGICAL OCCURRENCE.—A young lady of this city, Miss Margaret Webb, while on a visit to a friend on Perry Point, on Monday afternoon, was fatally injured by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of Mr. Wm. Howe. This deplorable occurrence was purely accidental, and is a source of deep grief to the innocent author. Miss Webb died of her wound yesterday morning.

Nerfolk Herald, 26th.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for July 29. THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week

Contains the following:

1. EDITORIA'S: The Homestead Bill, The Fugitive Law
Beginning to Tunnible; How to Make Montey Abundant;
How to Make Money Scarce; Acquisessment: The Religious Census of England; Rum in the Navy. The Angust
Elections—North Carolius Missenti—Town; The Wat on
the Danube; The Destruction of San Juan; The Sarstogs
Convention &c. II POETRY: The Earnes Emisjanis; Nebrasks, or the

States: Anominent to an organization of the United States Mr Berime's Hunor Avenged; San Jian de Nicaragus Bemberded; Tremendors Victory; Not a House THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE: Arrival of V. TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA: News

VI. COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS: New York Central VII. THE HOMESTEAD AND GRADUATION BILL.

VII. HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM RUSSIA: Special Russian Agent Sent to Washington, Proposition to cells Sirks to the United States: The Case's View of the Wart Pashkiewitch not Wounded, but Diagraced; Letter from Our Own Correspondent.

IX. THE STATE OF EUROPE: Letter from Our Own Correspondent.

X. REVIEW OF THE WEEK: Giving in a condensed and

that have transpired in the City, United States, Europ

XI. THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS. XII.. NEW PUBLICATIONS: The History of Greece; Utah and the Mormons, Fruits and Farinacea, the Proper Food of Man; Turkey, Russia, the Black Sea, and Circassia.

XIII. CENTRAL AMERICA: The Recent Destruction of Si Salvador by an Earthquake; Letter from Our Own Con XIV. HUNTING A WILD HORSE IN AUSTRALIA.

XV. A SAILOR AMONG THE JAPANESE: Wa'k into the Country; visit to Houses and Temples.

XVI. THE HON JUDGE HOAR ON THE PUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

XVII. NEWARK AND GRAVILLE, OHIO.

XVIII . POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE: Massachusette; mont. Pennsylvania; Wisconsin. XIX. SLAVERY IN KANSAS.

The Latest News received by Telegraph,

XX. TELEGRAPH: The Latest News received by Telegraph. XXI. MARRIAGES and DEATHS.

XXII. MARRIAGES and DEATHS.

XXII. REVIEW OF THE MARKETS: Reports of the Sock, form, Provident, Cettle, and Horses Markets; very fully and specially reported for The Tribune.

Single copies, in wrappers, can be obtained at the desk in the Counting Recom this morning. Price 6; cents.

Counting Recom this morning. Price 6; cents.

Struckarriton.—One copy forms year, \$2; three copies, \$5; the copies, \$8; ten copies, \$12,50.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1854.

Advertisements for THE THIBUNE of Monday ought to be sent in

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

THE undersigned, Committees appointed for the purpose by leading Temperance organizations of the State, hereby calls STATE
TEMPERANCE CONVENTION is meet in the City of AUBURN,
on WEDNESDAY, the 2718 DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration the present exigencies of the Came, and in view of its demands upon us as citizens wielding the sight of suffrage, to decide upon the course which may render our suffrages the most effective in obtaining the legislation which we de-

Each Assembly District will be represented by four Delegates

It is hoped that those only will be selected as Delegates, who con sider the enactment of a law prohibiting the Liquor Tradic, as the question of Paramoust importance is our state legisla-A MASS RATIFICATION MEETING will assemble at the

ame place the next day, THURSDAY, at 120 clock, M., which will be addressed by prominent Temperance Speakers from this and other States. It is hoped that both Conventions will be fully

BENJ. JOY. Tomakins, W. BAILEY, Onelds. Committee G. D. Western New York S. of T.

Popers friendly to the Cause are requested to copy and call atter on to the above... Alberty, July 26, 1354.

TEMPERANCE GATHERING.

It having been proposed that there he a Gathering of the Friunds of Temperance at SARATOGA SPRINGS, on the 1746 OF AUGUST, we the undersigned connected with the American Temperance Union, hereby express our conduct approbation of it.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. PIERCE of Maryland submitted a resolution of inquiry into the recent destruction of Greytown by the United States sloop-of-war Cyane-adopted. Mr. HUNTER reported back the Fortification bill without amendments, and the Army Appropriation bill with amendments, and the Post-Office Appropriation bill without amendment. By consent a bill was reported providing for the selection of sites and buildings for the United States Courts and Post Offices in New-York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia. The Post Route bill was received from the House, read by its title three times and passed. The River and Harbor bill was the protection of murderers than would belong to any taken up, and all the amendments of the Committee, | other bully from Arkansas, and the indignant feeling but one, were adopted. An amendment authorizing the Secretary of War to suspend any of the appropriations contained in the bill that he may at any time deem advisable, caused considerable debate, and without coming to a conclusion on the subject at 44 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives passed the Post Route bill. A resolution was adopted calling for information officially in regard to the destruction of Greytown, and the instructions of Com. Hollins. A communication was received from the War Department covering a letter from Gov. Stevens of Washington Territory, stating that from Fort Simpson, he learned that the Indians had made an attack on the border settlement of the Territory, killing several persons, and he feared that Chief Justice Landen was among them. The Secretary says he is unable to increase the force there, and asks action by Congress in this pressing emergency. The Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill increasing the pay of the rank and file of the Army to \$11 per month for infantry, and \$12 for dragoons-passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and passed fifty-four private bills. The General Appropriation bill was then received from the Senate with amendments appropriating five additional millions of dollars-ordered to be printed. Ad-

We publish this morning a sketch of the trial of the Rev. Joseph R. Johnson of Ulster County, indicted for the murder of his wife and child. The case is one of much interest, and has created much excitement in that part of the State. In consequence of an error in the indictment, the case has been informally disposed of, for the purpose of correcting

THE VICTORY AT GREYTOWN. The organ of the Administration at Washington strenuously maintains silence with regard to the destruction of San Juan. This is to be taken as a plea of guilty on the part of Mr. Marcy and Mr. Pierce. It is an admission to the public and to the hundreds of unfortunate persons who have been despoiled of their all and driven from their homes to suffer the inelemency of a tropical climate, that the authors of this outrage have no excuse to offer for their set. For we may rest assured that had the President and the Cabinet been able to present any plausible defence of their course it would already have been spread at length through the garrulous and tedious columns of their newspaper. And though they may yet recover from the dismay caused by the unanimous and universal indenation of the country, though the dumbness of shame may give way to some attempt to palliate the cruel barbarities for which they are responsible, some acknowledgment is due for this first sincere, though tacit, confession. A plea of guilty is apt to be of some advantage to the criminal: and it certainly is more creditable to him than brazen hardihood in the denial of this offense.

the Administration: and though it cannot prevent its | fight was over and the crowd gone. punishment as a political body, it may at least alleviate the sentence which history will have to pro-

nounce upon its individual members.

We cannot recall any other public question with regard to which there has been such unity of opinion. Journals habitually opposed on every other subject representing every shade of party feeling, every divergence of interest, and every antagonism of nationality concur to declare the destruction of San Juan a needless, unjustifiable, inhuman exercise of warlike | did not prevent him finally from going. As Captain force. Conservatives and radicals. Whigs and Democrats. Americans and Foreigners all agree in this one thing-all express the same horror and disgust. Indeed, among all the papers which have yet spoken, we know of but one, and that an obscure and scurrilous sheet in this City, which has attempted to find an excuse for the measure. That excuse is, that the people of San Juan were a set of dishonest and vacabond characters who were served right to matter what might happen to them, and whose houses and stores might accordingly have been rightfully burned down on general principles any day. This advocate for wholesale villainy forgets that the house even of a gambler or a burglar is as much protected by the law as any other; and also that San Juan was not burned on account of the reputation of its inhabitants, but because they were said to have insulted Solon Borland of Arkansas. That insult was alone the reason for the bombs and torches which Messrs. Pierce and Marcy so triumphantly employed against eighty frame buildings and their non-resistant furniture and merchandise. We say that was the sole reason, for though they also ordered the town to pay the Transit Company \$24,000 for having removed a shed worth some \$250, this was a mere make weight in business revived for the occasion after having slept a year or so. Had there been nothing more than the refusal to pay that money, the town would still have been standing and the shells and powder of the Cyane would still be resting peacefully in her magazine. The dubious insult to an Embassador engaged in defending a homicide against the law, was as exclusively the cause of the sack of Greytown as the rape of Helen for the burning of Troy: and unless that insult can be made to appear as a sufficient reason for such a punishment, it will be in vain to defend the latter by any imputations, true or false, upon the charneter of the Greytown people.

The ground upon which Borland claimed to inter-

fere in behalf of the alleged murderer to the extent of threatening to kill with his own hand the officer who sought to arrest him, was that the United States had never recognized the authorities of San Juan and consequently he would not allow them to enforce their jurisdiction upon an American citizen or a person whem he chose to consider as such. This ground was substantially reaffirmed by Mr. Marcy and Mr. Pierce when they sent the Cyane to take vengeance for Borland's insulted dignity; for unless the authorities of the place were grossly transcending their powers and were violating the rights of the United States by punishing a murderer within their limits. Borland's interference was clearly nothing but presumption for which he should at once have been reprimanded and dismissed by the President, and the demonstration against him, nothing but justifiable burst of feeling for which neither the people nor the authorities, of San Juan should for an instant have been held to an account The only defense which even Borland can attempt to make turns, therefore, upon the question whether our Government had or had not recognized those authorities. To say that it had not, and that it regarded the authorities as mere interiopers and usurpers, cannot indeed justify the terrible chastisement it has inflicted: but if it had recognized them, it is deprived of the last shadow of an excuse, and will find it difficult to furnish may for the use of those who may hereafter undertake to defend it. On this head the record stands against Messry. Pierce and Marcy to a degree which they must have forgotten when they gave Commander Hollins his barbarous orders. Hardly a year ago Lord Clarendon, in a dispatch to the British Embassador at Washington, dated July 22, 1853, states that both the British and American Governments had ordered their naval commanders in Central America to support the de facto Government of San Juan; and Mr. Marcy himself, in a dispatch to Mr. Ingersoll, dated June 9, 1853, says in so many words that the purpose of such joint orders was to preserve the publie peace at San Juan and to punish wrong-doors. This eing the case, the pretense on which Borland acted is swept away; he appears with no other authority for of the people of San Juan is shown to have had a per-

fectly legitimate occasion. It is lucky for the many Americans whose property has thus been destroyed, that they are not alone in this calamity; but that subjects of other powerful nations have also been despoiled. Had nobody suffered but citizens of this country, it is probable that the victims would never have had their losses made good. At least, the fortune of other creditors of the Government, such as the claimants from the French spoliations, would only authorize the new sufferers to despair. But now that the reclamations of English and French subjects must be listened to, and their destroyed property paid for, our own citizens may likewise expect to be compensated. The deed is done, and it only remains for the nation, as far as possible, to repair the wanton injuries inflicted by its agerts. We can only hope that Congress will do its duty in the premises, as promptly as may be. If we cannot wipe out the shame of the country, we can at least restore the wealth that has been destroyed, and to a great extent relieve the misery that has been caused; and in doing this there should not be a needless hour's delay.

## THE BRUTAL FIGHT.

We give in another column a letter from Capt. Ackerman of the Ninth Ward Pelice, in regard to the late fight at the foot of Amos-st. The writer says he was sick, which should in some degree excuse him from responsibility. At 2 o'clock in the morning he was apprised of the probability of a fight at the place where it really came off. This information was gathered at a notorious rum-hole kept by the man Mason, who is contesting the right of the Excise Commissioners to refuse him a license, and is now selling liquor in defiance of law as scores of other men are doing in that Ward without a word of opposition from the police. Capt. Ackerman sent his informant to Lieut. Sebring, who was in command at the Station-House, directing that the men who were to come off duty at sunrise and another squad beside should be kept in readiness to put down the fight, and that a man should be deputed to watch the place. This man was sent, saw what was likely to occur, reported to Sebring, who, instead of sending the policemen at once to the foot of Amos-st. sent the messenger to Capt. Ackermanthe Captain's house, we may as well mention, is in Creenwich st. near the corner of Amos, not more than two hundred vards from and almost in sight of the place where fight came off. Capt. A. then went to his station-house and found the Lieutepant and men quietly reposing in their beds, although they evidently knew that the fight was going on. The Captain roused up the Drill-Sergeant, who went through all the forms of arranging the men in military order. In the meantime the man on the watch came in and said that a large crowd was at the foot of Amos-st. and Morrissey was on the ground. After all these preliminaries. Capt. A. took as many men as had dressed themselves and proceeded towart the scene.

Let this prolonged ellence, then pass to the credit of | When within one block he was informed that the

Capt. A. asks us who was to blame, under the 'e circumstances? We say George W. Matsell, Chief of Police: Abraham Ackerman, Captain of the Ninth Ward, and Jacob L. Sebring, Lieutenant on duty. Matsell should have been on hand :-he has, at the expense of the City, a telegraph reaching from every Station-house to his office and his residence. Capt. Ackerman was sick; but nothing, according to his own showing, beyond a headache, which he is responsible for the business of the department in his ward; and though in some degree excusable, as he thought his Lieutenant was acting promptly, he cannot be held blameless. Lieut. Sebring seems to be more directly guilty than any other man. He was aware at least of the strong probabilities of a breach of the peace; had orders to keep the men in readiness for the occasion: but instead of being on the lookout, had permitted the men to undress and go to bed, while he, if not adeep, might as well have been. We say that such gross neglect of duty should not pass unquestioned. Let these men be brought before the Commissioners and honorably clear their skirts if they can. If they cannot, let their places be supplied by those who stand in less equivocal relations to the ruffians who perpetrate these outrages. Capt. Ackerman says that he tries to do his duty, ugh meeting with much opposition and very little encouragement. We are aware that he has a difficult office, and must expect in many quarters anything but thanks; but his duty is none the less clear for that. If he had appeared at the commencement of the fight, arrested Poole and Morrissey, dead or alive, and preserved the City from the foul disgrace which has fallen upon it, he would not have only nobly merited but promptly received the warm thanks of all those citizens whose thanks are worth having. Why did he not reap this easy harvest of glory?

The Evening Post states that the question whether the Sandwich Islands should be admitted as a State or . Territory was not at the last advices the only point difference in the way of the conclusion of a treaty; but that Mr. Commissioner Gregg was stickling on the price to be paid as well. According to The Post's version, the King asked five millions of dollars, which Gregg thought rather high for the article. We believe that our cotemporary is slightly mistaken in the dates, and that Gregg, after having tried for a while to jew Kamehameha, had finally given in, and screed to stand that sum. Probably he thought that if his principals were ready to pay ten millions for a worthless lot of sand and rocks in Northern Mexico, they might well afford to pay five for the beautiful valleys and teeming hill-sides of the Kanaka Paradise. The only point which he could naturally regard as worth insisting upon, was the opening of the islands to Slavery, and that, we may be suce, is looked out for to the best of his ability.

THE CANADIAN ELECTION -At the show of hands in Cayuga in Haldimand, Co., W. L. Mackenzie had a majority of two to one. This is the first time Mackenzie has carried the nomination. He is opposed by Messrs. Mc Kinnen and Ameden, the other candidate having with-drawn in Mackenzie's favor. Mackenzie is announced to take the field against the Ministerial candidates in several counties. At the first day's poll in Hamilton, Sir Allan McNab (Anti-Ministerialist) had 189 majority, and is without doubt reflected. He was opposed by Isaac Buchanan. It appears that the regro vote was the bone-of contention between the candidates, the colored voters going very generally for McNab, he being understood to be opposed to Annexation, at present. From the returns thus far received in Canada papers, the new members appear to be pretty equally divided between Ministerial and Anti-Min-Quebec has elected Ministerial members by 1,200 Montreal elected Anti-Ministerial, including John Young, by an average majority of some five or six bundred. Mr. Galt is elected as Ministerial. George Blown editor of The Toronto Globe, an Anti-Ministerial paper, is elected in Lambton over Malcolm Cameron, who ed, and has gone to South Lanark, where he has for an opponent Mr. Shaw, the late member.

## MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Teilane. WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 27, 1854. As I predicted a year ago, Solon Borland has succeeded in getting up a "little Kennedy" fight, resulting in the destruction of San Juan. This is regarded here as one of the most flagrant and atrocious acts of wanten and reckless cruelty that was ever perpetrated upon a weak, powerless and unprotected people by the maratime torce of a great and powerful nation, professing justice and magnanimity. But as Solon Borland was sne of "the King's Officers," and could o no wrong. I presume the affair will be indersed by the Administration.

I am told that the Committee have acquitted Col.

Forney, the Clerk of the Heuse, of any intentional wrong in the alteration of the bill, which had passed the House, to "please the Company, who were en-"riched by the alteration." Of course they were "The Devil is good to his own," and Col. Forney is not only the Clerk of the House, but he is co-editor of The Union and public printer, besides being an "ar-"deut friend of the President and Edwin Forrest, the actor. Cel. Forney has so many "ardent friends. with such a variety of profitable offices and employ-ments (leaving out the lobby fees and per centage on supplies from the contractors) that he deserves to be Like the old woman's newspaper, (she usid) contained so many shocking accidents, horrible catastrophies, sudden deaths, and dreadful murders, that it really did one's heart good to read such a paper; it ought to be patronized." So Col. Forney ought to be patronised, for it really does one's heart good to read his letter to Roberts, to see the orofitable affairs in which be is engaged, and the control which he exercises over the feeble President of a great and powerful nation. And now, when he controls Congress by changing laws without any evil intention, but simply to please others, and put money in his and their pockets, he cetainly can do no wrong.

The Letcher Committee on Colt's extension have not been able to prove that the pistol drawn upon Col. Cullam in the House of Representatives by one of his colleagues was one of Colt's, but it is surmised that it was the identical pistol presented to Sam. Green, Jr., by E. N. Dickerson, and which Sam. says, in one of letters, he seized when the President and Col. Forney knocked at his door one dark night, he suppos-ing them drunken burglars. It's a mercy and a marvel that Sam. did not shoot them, for Sam, was a shot and seldem misses his mark. Had the House expelled Col. Forney, as it was supposed it would, it was the President's intention to have sent him as Consul to London, in place of George Saunders, rejected.

The House are engaged in endeavoring to raise the salaries of our Army officers. They have so much leisure in these "piping times of peace" that the present pay is insufficient to keep up the "pride and pomp "and circumstance" of our glorious warriors. There are all sorts of ways and means devised to put Unels Sam in trust and bind him down to pains and penal ties incident to high prices and extravagance. the Continental Congress look down from their pure abodes and see the texture of these times, the pride and felly, the corruptions and extravagance of their dows and successors now, how would they wonder and weep over the degeneracy of poor fallen man "Alas! who will show us any good!" The Executive

is feeble and faint with a constitutional and chronic disease called the shallows, while the Judiciary has eaught the contagion for spoils, and we see serious charges of corruption preferred against a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, while Congress is laden with investigations of internal putrefaction Dr. Bernhiesel, the faithful Delegate in Congress from

Utah, has succeeded in all affairs connected with that Territory, although he has had to encounter the perverse and wicked calumnies and lies of men who he gene to Utah to cheat and defraud the Indians, and to traduce and misrepresent the Mormons. Old slanders have been revived and circulated here that Gov. Young had misapplied the funds appropriated by Con-gress for public buildings, and in consequence an efgress for public buildings, and in consequence an ef-fort was made to separate the Executive duties from those of Superintendent of Indian Affairs in that Territory. Dr. Bernhiesel proved from the settled acthat the Governor had applied the funds faithfully and judiciously, and he succeeded in defeating the attempt to separate the duties of Governor and Indian Superintendent. He remarked in his speech in the House that Gov. Young was the father of the Indians,

THE LATEST NEWS,

# BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. Washington, Friday, July 28, 1854. The opposition to the Reciprocity Treaty grows. The result is now more doubtful.

Jehn H. Wheeler of North Carolina, author of the History of that State, has been appointed Charge to Nicaragua, and John M. Marlin, editor of The Nashvalle Union, Charge to Guatemala. John Wheeler of New-York was active in securing the

issage of Mr. Chandler's Greytown resolutions. Mr. Maurice will offer another resolution to raise a Special

Committee to inquire into the Greytown affair. The majority and minority reports on the Colt Extension

Il be made on Monday. No confirmations yet of the batch of New-York Postnasters. Peter A. Daw was to-day appointed Postmaster at Cohecs. This is Mr. Peckham's district, but he stands show with the Administration.

The Civil and Diplomatic House bill was returned from the Senate with two hundred amendments.

The Star says that intelligence received by the Foreign Ministers per Africa, authorizes the belief that the Spanish insurrection will prove successful. The Scattered of this morning comments upon the de-

struction of Greytown by Commodore Hollins, but without expressing its approval of the act. The Union is silent upon the subject.

SENATE....Washington, Friday, July 28, 1854.

Mr. PEARCE offered a resolution calling for information respecting the burning of San Juan by Capt. Hollins.

Mr. RUSK moved to tal.

Mr. RUSK moved to take up the bill incorporating the \*xns Navy into that of the United States. Lost: Year,

Nav. 3.8.7 in: MaSON moved for an Executive Session.

Mr. MASON moved for an Executive Session.

Mr. STUART opposed the motion. He thought the Sensice ought to take up the River and Harbor bill. It had seen reported without amendment, and would lead to no lebate. If a long debate sprung up on it, he would yield laring the day for an Executive Session.

Mr. BELL said if the River and Harbor bill was not

sken up new it would be lost.
Mr. BENJAMIN thought the River and Harbor bill ould be passed without debate.
Mr. SEWAKD said that the River and Harbor Bill was

be passed now or never. It ought to be passed at once, ruler that the President might have full ten days to

Mr. DAWSON said there was possibly no question on which the President's mind was more clearle determined than on the River and Harbor bill. Other business, on which the President might have doubts, and which he nould like to have time to examine, ought to be acted on. Mr. MASON'S motion was lost.

Mr. STI ART moved to take up the River and Harbor bill. Agreed to. Yeas, 35, Nays, 14, as follows: YEAS-Missers Alben Aichison Badger, Bell, Benjamin, Bright, Case, Chase, Chayton Dodge, (Wis.) Dodge, (May.) Dougles, Fessenden, Fish, Foots, Geyer Oilleite, James, Johnson, Jones, (Enn.), France, Pettil Prair, Rockwell, Rask, Schastian, Swead, Shielel, Staart, Samner, Thouson, (N. J.,) Wade, Walker and Weller-35

NAYS - Mesara Adams Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Dawson, Fitz strick Owin Houston, Hunter Mallory Mason, Toombs, Toncey Mr HUNTER reported back the Fortification bill without amendments, and the Army Appropriation bill with amend-ments, and the Post-Office Appropriation bill without

several Committees amid great noise and confusion.

Among these was one for printing ten thousand copies of
the reports of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. Also, a bill providing for the temporary accommodation

By consent, numerous other reports were made by the

Also, a bill providing for the temperary accommodation of the Courts in Boston, and providing for the selection of ites and buildings for the United States Courts and Post-offices in Boston, New York, Philadelpaia and Baltimore, is amended by the House.

Mr. TOUCEY appealed to the Senate to pass it.

Mr. BENJAMIN objected.

The River and Harbor bill was then read.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a message from the

resident transmitting Professor Espy's Fourth Meteoro-gical Report.

The Post Route bill was then received from the House.

It contained over one thousand manuscript pages of the size of The Daily Globs.

Mr. RUSK said he hoped the Senate would pass it. It

Mr. RUSK said he hoped the Senate would pass it. It contained every post route which had been asked for. It was necessary to pass it now, as it would require several days to have it enrolled.

The bill was read by its title three times and passed. The River and Harbor bill being up, all the amendments of the Committee were adopted but one. Those adopted are unimportant and do not increase the appropriation. In the bill is the following provision: That the Secretary of War before expending any part of the money herein appropriated, shall in such cases as he may think the public interest requires it, came a recommission and resurvey of the public works hereby appropriated for and he is hereby authorized to modify the present plan, if in his opinion the public interest will be materially benefitted thereby. To which the Committee propose shall be added the following:

And if in such reexamination and resurvey the said Secretary

Mesers, SEWARD, BADGER, CHASE and TOOMBS, veto on the acts of Congress.
RUSK, BENJAMIN, STUART, CASS and Messrs. RUSK, BENJAMIN, STUART, CASS and PRATT sustained it. They held that as Congress had not the information necessary to determine whether every work proposed in the bill was or was not essential and proper, a discretion ought to be allowed for the Secretary upon re-rammation and survey to suspend any such work until the further action of Congress upon full information. The President would be forced to approve of every improvement in this bill or veto all.

Mr. TOOMBS moved to amend the amendment by previding that no work shall be suspended because the Secretary of War should not approve of the constitutionality or policy of appropriating public money. Rejected—Yeas to, Navs 23.

Mr. BADGER moved to add to the amendment of the

Mr. BADGER moved to add to the amendment of the Mr. BADGER moved to add to the amendment of the committee—" and unless Congress shall at said session. by a joint resolution or other proper processing, express its approbation of such act of the Secretary, he shall without delay proceed to execute said works suspended. Mesers. BENJAMIN and STUART opposed it, and Mesers. BADGER and TOOMBS supperted it.

Mr. BELL discussed the subject generally. He preferred to strike out of the bill all electionable provisions to adopting the policy of giving the Secretary of War supervisory power.

Mr. BADGER'S amendment rejected. Yeas, 15. Nays.

At four o'clock a motion was made to adjourn, which

as lost. Yens, 21; nays, 25.
Mr. STUART replied to Mr. Bell.
Mr. DAWSON opposed the whole bill. He also op posed the Committee's amendments. It was designed to avoid a veto by the President though giving the same power to the Secretary of War.

Mr. GEYER also opposed the Committees amendment, At \$i\$ the Senate adjourned—Yeas 24, Nays 19.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WASHBURNE said the Special Committee, of which he was Chairman, had nearly completed the inves-tigation of the first branch of the subject referred to them, viz the recent unauthorized alteration of the Minnesota Land act. The second branch, relating to an in terpolation of a bill before the House to pay porsons em-ployed by Congress involved a matter of delicacy, so as to render it proper he should ask to be excusud from ervice on that Committee.

Mr. LETCHER—What is the delicacy?

Mr. WASHBURNE—It is not proper for me to state it.

Actived.

The House then passed, without reading, the General oat Route bill.

Mr. FAULKNER, a member of the Committee on Mil-

itary Affairs, caused to be read a communication from the Secretary of War, addressed to him yesterday, covering a letter from Gov. Stevens, in which the latter states he has received information that the acting Governor of the Washington Territory to the effect that the Fort Simpson Indians, a numerous and werlike race, have recently made attacks on the frontier sediments of the Territory and killed some four or five settlers. It is rumored Chies Justice Lander is among the missing. The Secretary of War says he is unable to increase the force there, and saks action by Congress in this pressing emergency.

has action by Congress in this pressing emergency.

Mr. CHANDLER asked leave to submit a resolution requesting the President of the United States to furnish any official information which he may have received at the Departments relative to the destruction of Greytown or San Juan del Norte by Captain Hollins of the United States west Cyane, and also, that the President be requested to furnish copies of instructions given to Captain Hollins, relative to the demand for satisfaction which was made in the name of the United States before the bombardment and destruction of that place. The rules susnded, 192 against 35.

Mr. ELLIOT asked leave to introduce a bill to Repeal

the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. He wished to make a statement. [Cries of "order," "order. ]

Mr. SOLLERS—We understand the subject very well.

Mr. SOLLERS—We understend the suspension of the Objection was made.

Mr. ELLIOT then moved for a suspension of the Rules. Disagreed to. Yeas 45; Nays 120.

YEAS—Messrs Bell Bennett, Benson, Campbell, Carpenter, Corwin, Crocker, Davis, (B. L) Dewitt, Dick Dickinson, Esteman, Edward, Elliott, Mass.) Everhart, Giddings, Goodrich Harlan, (Ohio) Howe, Jones, (N. Y.) Knox, Matteson, Mayall, Morgan, Motter, Parker, Pennington, Pringle, Ritchie, (Pa.) Russell, Sabin, Sares, Summons, Smith, (N. Y.) Suart, (Ohio) Tront, Uphano, Walle, Walley, Mass.)

N. A. W. W. M. Washilam, Mr. Wentworth, (Mass.)

Pr. ) Zollicefer.

Mr. FAI LKNER, from the Committee on Military

Mr. FAI LKNER, from the Committee on Military

The House in Committee considered fifty-four pri bills, and passed them.

The General Appropriation bill was received from

nata with amendments.

Mr. HOUSTON (Ala.) said, the amendments appropr

we additional millions of stollars. It was ordered to be printed, to let all see what they

on motion, the Committee on Ways and Means, i.e. Committee on Enrolled hills and the Committee to investigate facts connected with the unauthorized alteration of the Minuscota bill, severally obtained permission to absent themselves during the Session of the House.

Mr. SIMMONS IN. Y., was appointed in place of Mr. Washburne on the Minuscota Select Committee. Adjourned.

CHOLERA AT NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE-HORRIBLE DISCLOSURES-EX-PRESIDENT

Burranot Friday, July 28, 1854.

We learn from the most reliable source that the "wages" of the cholera at the Suspension Bridge, on the County side have been far worse than heretofore represented. Our informant visited the scene yetterday, and found that almost every soul capable of moving had described the vicinity, leaving the dead without burial. He discovered in one shanty a woman so far gone as to be unable to move, and a dead body-her child, seven years eld-lying in hed by her side, in we advanced stage of decomposition. In another house he found two men one dead and the other dying without succor. The latter died shortly after. All three of these bodies be interred with the sid of a lad employed at the telegraph office. In yet another shanty be found three unburied badies, so much decayed that he could not venture to disturb them. This morning he set fire to the cheaty and consumed the

We learn as a reliable fact that several bodies, only partially consumed, were to-day being rooted up and de-youred by a pareel of hogs which found their way to the spot. We can rely firmly on these horrible statements, whatever may be said to the contrary.

Mr. Fillmore and son leave here to-morrow for Cayaga County. They are both in very feeble health.

THE OVER-ISSUE OF VERMONT CENTRAL RAIL-ROAD STOCK. Bosros, Friday, July 28, 1654.

The Committee phasen to investigate the recent ever-issue of 10,321 shares in the Vermont Central Railroad by Edward Crane, the President of the Company, have made a lengthy report. They exonerate all parties from the fraud except Crane, and after alluding to his provious ever-issue of 2,000 shares, the Committee say:

To inflict a second injury on a Corporation already

prostrated by his misconduct, renderathe act the more detestable-and when it is considered that everything was one to shield him from the consequences of his first transaction, on the ground that he received no private benefit from it, he has added ingratitude to crime, and stands before the public an object of scorn and contempt. stands before the public an object of seorn and contempt.

It is not alone the injury he has inflicted on the Control Corporation that he is guilty of, but the efforts of his rascality are folt on all similar property, and there is scarcely a stock or security on the list which has not been depreciated by his acts. From this and similar transactions which have come to light within the past few weeks confidence has received a shock which cannot be recovered for a long period. If there is no legal punishment for such stapendous francis, it is high time laws should be enacted which will bring the offenders to justice. It is not just to punish reinor crimes there is no legal punishment for such stapenatous transities high time laws should be enacted which will bring the offenders to justice. It is not just to punish minor crimes with severe penalties, and let the perpetrators of such wholesale transic escape. If a man can defrand a corporation and the public to the extent of thousands of dollars, and make no attoement or restitution except to simply resign his office, it is a premium on reachity which cannot fail to be demoralizing and disastrous in its affects and results; and it is to be hoped, now that those outrages are fresh in the public mind, that officient means may be taken to secure the passage of stringent laws, if they do not already exist, which will render it impossible for guilty sarties in such transactions to escape the just penalties of their orimes. With regard to the overisme of slock, you faminitee are carried to the overism of slock, you faminitee are carried to the overism of slock, you faminitee are called to the origin that it should be profiftly assumed by the Company, and thus corporations are responsible for the acts of their agents. It is not just or right that innocent holders of such stock should suffer. The stock has been seved from the office of the Company, beauting the seal of the Corporation and the genuine signatures of three of its officers. If there has been a delinquency on the part of the authorized agents of the Company, they responsibility rests with the Corporation, and not with the public. If stock has been issued to parties not entitled to the same, the Company may haraties and officers. It there has been a delinquency on the part of the authorized agents of the Company, the responsibility rests with the Corporation, and not with the public. If stock has been issued to parties not entitled to the same, the Company must obtain redress from such parties, and not attempt to screen themselves by repusiating the stock in the hands of innocent holders, even if such stock could be designated, which, in this case, it is believed impossible to do. If the principle is adopted that certificates, regu-larly issued and properly signed by the afficers of Company tions, can be repudiated, what evidence can the community have when they take a certificate of stock in any Corpora-tion that it represents anything or is of any value! The tion that it represents anything or is of any value? The adoption of any such idea would be meastrous and unjust, and add to the distrust that already pravails, and its effects would not only be disastrous to all railway shares but to all corporations the stock of which is represented by cer-

The report closes by recommending a resolution that the Corporation assume the over-issues, urging the enactment of stringent laws for punishing such acts, and demanding an immediate and thorough investigation of the affairs of

Cholera broke out in the State Prison at Charlestown last night, and up to moon to-day 70 prisoners were under medical treatment-20 in the hospital and 50 in their cells. Fifteen or 20 of the cases are reported real cholars, but the others are cholers morbus. They have the best of medical treatment, and as yet no deaths have occurred. The cause of this sudden attack is not known.

FIRE AT CHICOPEE-FOUR LIVES BOST.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, July 28, 1854. A dwelling-house belonging to A. Bullens, and occupied by two Irish families near the Junction depot at Chicopee, was destroyed by fire about I o'clock this morning, and four females perished in the flames. Two of them were named Canty aged respectively, 9 and 21 yearsone named Coughlin, aged 25, and the other named Collins, aged 8 years,

The bodies have been recovered, but in a shocking state, and the head of one of the unfortunate girls was not to be found at all. A young man named Patrick Bolar, was badly burned in rescuing his mother from the flames. The fire was first discovered issuing from the room occur pied by the victims. House valued at \$1,300. Insured

DREADFUL RIOT AMONG THE PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 28, 1854. A riot took place about 1 o'clock this morning on the corner of Fourth and Callowhill-sts., between Fairmount Engine and Moyamensing Hose Companies. A German who was on his way hone from a wedding was shot through the thigh and was conveyed to the Hospital.

John Kane, aged 20, was shot in the back, the ball lodgng in his right breast. The wound will probably prove fetal. John Raffree received a pistol-ball in his right arm. They both belonged to the Mayamensing Hose Company. Several arrests were made: among them, Elisha Reed, belonging to the Fairmount Company, with a discharged pistol in his hand, and John Dean of the Moyamensing

The fight was of short duration, but many shots were fired before the police interfered to quell the riot.

THE FAILURE OF JOHN TUCKER. PHILABELPHIA, Friday, July 28, 1854.

Mr. Tucker's liabilities are entirely in his individual capacity, and will not affect the Company with which he is connected. The assets far exceed his indebtedness, but consist of railroad and other securities that cannot at present be realized except at a ruinous sacrifice.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT COLUMBIA, PA. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT COLUMBIA, PA.

COLUMBIA, Pa., Friday, July 28, 1854.

The buildings attached to the Shawnee Furnaces, owned by Mesers. Wright & Nephew at this place, took fire this evening and were all consumed. The damage to the machinery, buildings, &c. will amount to \$40,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

J. R. Perkins, of the firm of Perkins & Travers, mer-mants, last night, while asleep, fell from a window of his salience and billed nimself.